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MONDAY, October 10. 1774. (NUMB. 2037.)

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

Printed by THOMAS and JOHN FLEET, at the HEART and CROWN in Cornhill.

At a Congress of Committees from every Town and District within the County of Hampshire, and Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, (excepting Charlemont and Southwick) held at the Court-house in Northampton, within the said County, on the 22d and 23d Days of Sept. 1774, to consult upon Measures proper to be taken at this Time of general Distress in the Province occasioned by the late Attacks of the British Parliament on the Constitution of the said Province, whereby they have endeavored to sap and destroy it's most fundamental Rights, and reduce the Inhabitants thereof to a State of Vassalage and Slavery.

In the first Place Mr. Ebenezer Hunt, jun of Northampton, was chosen Clerk of said Congress, and Mr. Timothy Danielson *of Brimfield, Chairman: After divers Observations made upon the late Acts of the British Parliament for Taxing the American Colonies, and for subverting the Constitution of this Province; a Committee of nine Persons, Members of the said Congress were appointed to consider and report thereon; which Committee reported as follows:*

THE Committees appointed by the several Towns in this County to meet together at this alarming Crisis, to consider and determine on Measures expedient for the County to adopt, with the respect and deference due to the future Determinations of a Provincial Congress, and the Decisions of the grand American Congress, as they are not able to make any Resolves respecting the Rights and Liberties of the People of this Province, more agreeable to their own Sentiments, than such as have been made by their Brethren in the other Counties: Do on mature Deliberation, make the following, for the most Part similar to theirs, *Viz.*

1st. That as True and Loyal Subjects of George the Third, King of Great-Britain, &c. We by no Means intend to withdraw our Allegiance from him, so long as he will defend and protect us in the free and full Exercise, and Enjoyment of our Charter Rights and Liberties.

2d. That the Charter of this Province is a most solemn Stipulation and Compact, between the King and the Inhabitants thereof: And that it ought to be kept Sacred and Inviolate by each Party, and that it cannot in any Respect be varied or altered by one Party only, without a most Criminal Breach of Faith, and that they know of no Instance, whereby the Inhabitants of this Province on their Part have violated the said Compact.

3d. That the several Acts of the British Parliament, which infringe the just Rights of the Colonies, and of this Province in particular, being Subjects of Deliberation before the Continental Congress now sitting—renders it expedient for this County to suspend their Determinations respecting them, except so far as their immediate Operation requires our immediate Resolutions thereon.

4th. That whereas his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, Esq; lately appointed by his Majesty, Governor of this Province, did at the last Session of the great, and general Court wholly decline, and refuse to accept the grant for his Support then made him by both Houses of Assembly, and has since by his Proclamation bearing Date 13d of August last and otherwise, manifested, and declared his full Resolution and Determination to execute a late Act of the British Parliament, intitled, An Act for the better Regulating the Government of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, whereby they have attempted to sap the Foundation of the Constitution of this Province, and annihilate the most important Rights of the Inhabitants thereof; and has also actually at Salem by an armed Force endeavored to execute the said Act. We are obliged therefore to declare that our Minds are so deeply impressed with the abovesaid Conduct of his Excellency Thomas Gage, Esq; as to excite in us very great Doubts, whether he can any longer be considered as the constitutional Governor of this Province, and consequently whether any Writs issued by him for convening a general Assembly, or any other Act whereby he shall attempt to exercise the Office of a Governor of this Province have any Force or Validity; and whether any Obedience or Respect thereto can be paid without a Degree of Submission to, and acknowledgment of the Force and Validity of said Acts: But in Case any Towns within the Province should judge it safe, and expedient so far to regard the Writs lately issued by his Excellency Thomas Gage Esq; for the convening a General Court, or Assembly of this Province to be held at Salem on the 5th Day of October next, as to elect and depute any Persons as their Representatives to repair to Salem at the Time aforesaid, We cannot but declare it as our clear Opinion, that they ought, and our full Expectation that they will most maturely and deliberately consider whether such Representatives can do any one Act in Concert with his Excellency Thomas Gage Esq; and his Mandamus Council without an implicit Acknowledgment of the Authority and Force of the abovesaid Acts of Parliament.

5th. That it is the Opinion of this Congress that a Provincial Congress is absolutely necessary in our present unhappy Situation, and that we approve of the Proposal made by a late Middlesex Congress, that the said Provincial Congress should be holden at Concord on the second Tuesday of October next, and we accordingly recommend to the several Towns, and Districts within this County, that each appoint one or more Delegates to attend the same.

6th. That the Collectors, Constables, and all other Officers who have or shall have by them Monies collected upon the Province Assessments, delay making Payment of the same to the Honorable Harrison Gray Esq; until the civil Government of this Province is placed upon a Constitutional Foundation, but that they deposit the same in the Treasuries of their respective Towns and Districts.

7th. Whereas the universal Uneasiness which prevails among all Orders of Men in this County arising from the unjust and oppressive Measures of the present Administration may influence some Persons inconsiderately to commit Outrage upon particular Persons or their Property, We would heartily recommend to all the Inhabitants of this County not to engage in any Routs, Riots, or licentious Attacks upon the Person, or Property of any one, as being subversive of all Order and Government, but by a steady, manly uniform and, persevering Opposition to the said Measures to convince our Enemies that in a Contest so important and solemn, our Conduct shall be such as to merit the Approbation of all sober and wise Men.

8th. That in the Opinion of this Congress, all Town-Meetings ought to be called agreeable to the Laws and Antient Usage of the Province.

9th. That the Inhabitants of the several Towns and Districts within this County, be advised for their own Honor, and for the Defence of their Country, that they use their utmost Diligence forthwith, to acquaint themselves with the Military Art, under the Command and Direction of such Persons, as they shall choose, and that they furnish themselves with the full Lawful Quantity of Ammunition, and good effective Arms, as soon as may be, for that Purpose.

Attest. EBEN. HUNT, jun. Clerk.

AT a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of *Fairfield*, legally warned and held on the 20th Day of September, A.D. 1774, for the express Purpose of considering the distressed State of the Town of Boston and providing them some Relief, the following Resolves were unanimously passed and ordered to be made publick. *See Index, under donations.*

THIS Meeting taking into Consideration the distressed and perplexed State of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, and more especially the Town of Boston, who are groaning under Tyranny and cruel Oppression, and viewing the secret Machinations and wicked Attempts of arbitrary Ministers and a corrupt Parliament to bring us into Bondage, think ourselves bound in Duty to ourselves, our Country and Posterity, to publish our Sentiments of these Things.

And as the good People of this and the neighbouring Colonies in America have ever testified their Loyalty to the King on every Occasion, we think it unnecessary to make any further Declaration on that Head, only that we shall ever return our Affection to the King and consider ourselves his Subjects, and be willing to assist him in support of his just Prerogative and against all his Enemies, so long as he continues to reign over us according to the Constitution; which is the Foundation on which he Himself stands as our King.

And we firmly perswade ourselves, that whenever any single Person or Body of Men attempt an Invasion of the Rights and Privileges of others, Opposition and Resistance are justifiable, and even indispensible.

And as we are fully convinced that the late Act of Parliament made for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America, and other Acts curtailing the Charter Rights of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay and shutting up the Port of Boston, and the alarming Quebec Bill, cannot be justified upon constitutional Principles, but are a very high handed and dangerous Attempt to destroy our Peace and Security and reduce us to a State of Slavery: We are determined, in conjunction with our distressed Fellow-Subjects in this and the neighbouring Colonies, to exert ourselves in every prudent, peaceable and manly way, becoming Christians and those who have a just Sense of constitutional Liberty, to defend ourselves and our Brethren in the full and quiet Possession and Enjoyment of our Rights and Privileges. And we sympathize with our afflicted Brethren of the Massachusetts, and Boston especially, under their present Load of Oppression: We consider them as suffering for us as well as themselves; we wish them all needed Wisdom and Fortitude, and will cheerfully lend our Aid and Assistance to comfort and support them in their manly and glorious Struggle for Liberty.

We have great Dependance on the Wisdom of that respectable Body of Patriots who are now at Philadelphia from the several Colonies on the Continent, to consult the Interest of the Mother-Country and America, to restore Peace and Liberty among us, and bring about a Reconciliation. And we feel ourselves disposed to wait the Result of their Councils and Deliberations, and to acquiesce in such Measures as shall be adopted by them; unless a sudden Emergency should call for our Exertion.

Test. NATHAN BULKELEY, Town-Clerk.

PROVIDENCE, September 17.

The Inhabitants of East-Greenwich, Pawtuxet, Warren, and some other Towns in this Colony, are about forming themselves into Companies, and reviving a military Spirit, so necessary and commendable at this Time of public Danger.

Since our last this County's Proportion of the Colony Arms was brought here from Newport in Consequence of an Application made at the last Session of Assembly.

NEW-YORK, September 26.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Mechanicks of this City, at the House of Mr. David Philips, a Letter to them was received from the Mechanicks of the Town of Boston, which being read, it was resolved unanimously, that the same be printed, and is as follows:

To the Committee of Mechanicks of the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN, *Boston*, 8th Sep. 1774.

GENERAL GAGE being determined to cut off the Communication of this Town with the Country, by fortifying the sole Pass between them, by Land, has applied to several Tradesmen in this Town, and found none base enough to engage in so villainous an Enterprize: And, it is now said, he intends to apply to New-York for Workmen, to complete his Designs. Our Tradesmen, therefore, apprehending that your Zeal for the common Safety is not less to be depended upon than their own, requested us to give you the earliest Intimation of the Matter, that you might take your Measures accordingly.

We cannot entertain a Doubt, but the Tradesmen of New-York will treat an Application of this Kind as it deserves. The Subject is of the last Importance and for any one Part of America to shew a Readiness to comply with Measures destructive of any other Part, will inevitably destroy that Confidence so necessary to the common Salvation.

We are, Gentlemen, your Friends and Fellow Countrymen.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN WARREN, Chairman.

Upon which, it was unanimously resolved, that the Thanks of this Committee be return'd to those worthy Mechanicks (of this City) who have declined to aid or assist in the Erection of Fortifications on Boston-Neck, which, when compleated, would probably be improved to spill the Blood of their Fellow Subjects in the Massachusetts-Bay, cut off the Communication with the Country, whereby the Soldiery might be enabled to inflict on that Town all the Distresses of Famine, and reduce those brave and loyal People to terms, degrading to human Nature, repugnant to Christianity, and which, perhaps might prove destructive of British and American Liberty.

Resolved likewise, that the Thanks of this Committee be returned to those Merchants of this Place, for their truly worthy and patriotic Conduct, who have virtuously refused to let their Vessels to transport the Army, and the horrid Engines of War, for the detestable Purpose of destroying his Majesty's faithful Subjects in the Massachusetts-Bay; who are a People well known to have been constant in supporting, and firm in defending the Protestant Succession, as settled in the illustrious House of Hanover.

Signed by Order, and in Behalf of the Committee of Mechanicks,

Abel Hardenbrook, jun. Chairman.

Salem, *October* 4, 1774.

WHEREAS a small cask (said to contain Bohea Tea) was brought from Boston yesterday, in a Waggon under my care; in order to justify my conduct in the affair, would beg leave to inform the public, that on Sunday the 2d inst. a Negro man belonging to, or employ'd by Mrs. Sheaffe, of Boston, came to me and enquir'd whether I had a Waggon going to Salem the next day, I answered yes, he said his Mistress wanted to send a small Cask, I told him the Waggon was loaded, and could not carry it, he reply'd, the Cask was small & very light, & that Mrs. Sheaffe, would take it kind of me to carry it, to oblige that Lady, I consented (not knowing the contents) to bring it, I have likewise the greatest reason to believe that the Servants who drove the Carriage, committed to my care, were ignorant of the contents of said Cask.

And furthermore, I most solemnly declare, I never saw the above-mentioned Cask, until it was brought into School-street, in this town, to be committed to the flames. (10)

BENJAMIN JACKSON.

Essex, ss. Salem, October 4. 1774. THEN Mr. Benja. Jackson made solemn Oath to the Truth of the above-written Deposition by him subscribed before me,

PETER FRYE, Just. Peace.

The above-mentioned Tea having been offered for Sale at Salem, by a Negro Man, after its arrival there, it was taken from him and publicly burnt, and the Fellow obliged immediately to leave the Town.

Mr. *Propert* begs Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen Subscribers to the Concert, that he could not succeed in a Number sufficient to defray the Expences, and finds the Town in general not composed enough to enjoy or encourage any Diversions at this unhappy Time of publick Calamity and Distress, therefore he has dropt all Thoughts of it for the Present.——

(1) See list of Infringements, page 971. (2) See the Act, page 532. (3) See pa. 561. (4) See the Act, page 509—532. (5) See Congress pa. 574. (6) See port act, see pa. 499. (7) See act pa. 735 Vol. 1. (11) See Bill page 559. (8) See address to Gage on the same, pa. 577. See Index, under Troops. (9) See page 583. (10) See Index under Tea. See list of Councellors, pa. 549—554.

See at Salem, 561. See port act, pa. 499. act, altering the Constitution, 532— Act for impartial Justice, pa. 509.
See in Index, under Congress Provincial. See Index, under Congress Continental. See Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2.
See index, under Proclamations.

BOSTON, October 10, 1774.

WEDNESDAY last the Members chosen in Consequence of the late Writ for calling a General Assembly, met at the Court-House in Salem pursuant to the Precepts; and after waiting a Day without being admitted to the usual Oath, which should have been administred by the Governor or other constitutional Officers; and having chosen the Honorable JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; to be their Chairman, and BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Esq; Clerk, they proceeded to Business, and passed the following Resolves.

Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In the Court-House at Salem, *October* 7. 1774.

WHEREAS his Excellency Thomas Gage, *Esq; did issue Writs bearing Date the First of September last, for the Election of Members to serve as Representatives in a Great and General Court, which he did "think fit and appoint" to be convened and holden the 5th Day of October Instant, at the Court-House in this Place: And whereas a Majority of Members duly elected in consequence of said Writs, did attend at said Court-House the Time appointed, there to be qualified according to Charter for taking Seats and acting as Representatives in said Great and General Court; but were not met by the Governor, or other constitutional Officer or Officers by him appointed for administring the usual Oaths, and qualifying them thereto. And whereas a Proclamation bearing date the 28th of September last, and published in sundry News-Papers, with the Signature of his Excellency, contains many Reflections on this Province, as being in a tumultuous and disorderly State; and appears to have been considered by his Excellency as a constitutional Discharge of all such Persons as have been elected in Consequence of his Excellency's said Writ.——The Members aforesaid so attending, having considered the Measures which his Excellency has been pleased to take by his said Proclamation, and finding them to be unconstitutional, unjust, and disrespectful to the Province, think it their Duty to pass the following Resolves.* Therefore,

RESOLVED, as the Opinion of said Members,

I. THAT by the Royal Charter of the Province, the Governor for the Time being, is expressly obliged to convene "upon every first Wednesday in the Month of May, every Year for ever, and at such other *Times* as he shall *think fit and appoint*, a Great and General Court." And therefore that, as his Excellency *had thought fit, and by his Writ appointed* a Great and General Court to be convened on the 5th Day of October Instant, his Conduct in preventing the same is against the express Words, as well as true Sense and Meaning of the Charter; and unconstitutional; more especially as by the Charter this Excellency's Power "to adjourn, prorogue and dissolve all Great and General Courts," doth not take Place after said Courts shall be appointed, until they have first "met and convened."

II. That the Constitutional Government of the Inhabitants of this Province being by a considerable Military Force at this Time attempted to be superceded and annihilated, and the People under the most alarming and just Apprehensions of Slavery, having in their laudable Endeavors to preserve themselves therefrom, discovered upon all Occasions the greatest Aversion to Disorder and Tumult; it must be evident to all attending to his Excellency's said Proclamation, that his Representations of the Province, as being in a tumultuous and disordered State, are Reflections the Inhabitants have by no Means merited: and therefore that they are highly injurious and unkind.

III. That as the pretended Cause of his Excellency's Proclamation for discharging the Members elected by the Province in pursuance of his Writs has for a considerable Time existed, his Excellency's Conduct in choosing to issue said Proclamation (had it been in other Respects unexceptionable) but a few Days before the Court was to have been convened, and thereby unavoidably putting to unnecessary Expence and Trouble a great Majority of Members from the Extremities of the Province, is a Measure by no Means consistent with the Dignity of the Province; and therefore it ought to be considered as a direct Contempt of the Province, and as an Opposition to that Reconciliation between Great-Britain and the Colonies so ardently wished for by all the Friends of both.

IV. That some of the Causes assigned as aforesaid for this unconstitutional and wanton Prevention of the General Court, have in all good Governments been considered among the greatest Reasons for convening a Parliament or Assembly, and therefore the Proclamation is considered as a further Proof, not only of his Excellency's Disaffection towards the Province, but of the Necessity of its most vigorous and immediate Exertions for preserving the Freedom and Constitution thereof.

Upon a Motion made and seconded, *Voted*, That the Members aforesaid do now Resolve themselves into a Provincial Congress, to be joined by such other Persons as have been or shall be chosen for that Purpose, to take into Consideration the dangerous and alarming Situation of public Affairs in this Province, and to consult and determine on such Measures as they shall judge will tend to promote the true Interest of his Majesty, in the Peace, Welfare and Prosperity of the Province.

Copy Attest. BENJA. LINCOLN, *Clerk.*

A Provincial CONGRESS being thus formed, and having chosen the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; Chairman, and BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Esq; Clerk, they adjourned to the Court House in *Concord*, to meet on TUESDAY the Eleventh Day of *October* Instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

vid. Pa. 595

[We hear that the Number of Representatives from the several Towns, which met at *Salem* last Week, consisted of 90.]

At a Meeting of the Delegates of every Town in the County of Plymouth, *in the Province of* Massachusetts-Bay, *held at* Plimpton *in said County, on Monday the 26th, and by Adjournment, at the County House in* Plymouth, *on Tuesday the 27th a Day of* September, 1774. *viz.*

PLYMOUTH. Hon. James Warren, Esq; Mr. John Torrey, Capt. Theophilus Cotton, William Watson, Esq; Mr. Thomas Lothrop.

SCITUATE. Nathan Cushing, Esq; John Cushing, jun. Esq; Capt. Israel Vinal, jun. Mr. Barnabas Little, Mr. William Turner, Capt. Joseph Tolman.

WAREHAM. Mr. Ebenezer Briggs, Mr. Barnabas Bates.

MARSHFIELD. Capt. Anthony Thomas, Capt. William Thomas.

ABINGTON. Dr. David Jones, Capt. Woodbridge Brown, Mr. William Reed, jun.

BRIDGWATER. Capt. Edward Mitchell, Mr. Nathaniel Reynolds, Mr. Nathan Mitchell, Mr. Thomas Hooper.

KINGSTON. John Thomas, Esq; Capt. John Gray, Mr. William Drew.

HANOVER. Capt. Joseph Cushing, Mr. Joseph Romsdell, Mr. Joshua Simmons, Capt. Robert Eells, Dr. Samuel Cushing.

PEMBROKE. Capt. John Turner, Dr. Jeremiah Hall, Mr. Seth Briggs, Capt. Edward Thomas, Capt. Elijah Cushing.

DUXBOROUGH. Capt. Wade Wadsworth, Mr. George Partridge, Mr. Peleg Wadsworth.

HALIFAX. Mr. Barnabas Thompson, Mr. Moses Inglee, Mr. Ebenezer Thomas.

MIDDLEBOROUGH. Capt. Ebenezer Sprout, Mr. John Miller, Mr. Ebenezer Wood, Mr. Benja. Turker, Mr. Nathaniel Fuller, Rochester. Capt. Ebenezer White, Mr. Nathaniel Hammond, Mr. Nathan Nye.

PLIMPTON. Mr. William Ripley, Mr. Samuel Lucas, Mr. Seth Cushing.

VOTED, The Hon. JAMES WARREN, Esq; Chairman.

A Committee of Nine, viz. *James Warren, Esq; William Cushing, Esq; Capt. Joseph Cushing, John Thomas, Esq; Dr. Jones, Mr. John Torrey, Mr. Thomas Lothrop, Mr. George Partridge,* and Dr. *Jeremiah Hall,* were chosen to bring in at the Adjournment a Report to this Body, and the following being several Times read, and put Paragraph by Paragraph, was unanimously Voted, viz.

WHEREAS the British Administration, instead of cultivating that harmony and affection, which have so long subsisted, to the great and mutual advantage of both Britain and the Colonies, have for a series of years, without provocation, without justice or good policy, in breach of faith, the laws of gratitude, the natural connections and commercial interests of both Countries, been attacking with persevering and unrelenting injustice the Rights of the Colonists; and have added from one time to another, insults to oppressions, still both have become (more especially in this Colony) intolerable, and every Person who has the feelings of a Man, and any sense of the rights of Mankind, and the value of our happy constitution, finds it now necessary to exert himself, to the utmost of his power, to preserve them. We who are returned from the several Towns in the County of *Plymouth*, and now met on the ground first trod by our venerable Ancestors, and at the place Providence directed them to, as an asylum from the persecuting rage and oppression of their contemporaries in Britain; feeling the same spirit, and actuated in defence of our rights, by the same principles which animated them in acquiring and transmitting them to us and succeeding posterity, in a manner which ever distinguish the heroism and virtue of their characters, DO RESOLVE,

1. That the inhabitants of the American colonies are intitled to all the natural rights of mankind, and are by right subject to the controul of no power on earth, but by their own consent.

2. That the inhabitants of this province have no other political connection with, or dependance on Britain, than what was originally by our ancestors, for themselves and posterity stipulated with the King, and in the form of a grant from him expressed in the Charter.

3. That the interposition of any other power on earth in our affairs, and more especially in attempts, to tax or even legislate for us, and that of the King himself, in other manner than is expressed and provided for, in the original compact, is an infraction of our natural and constitutional Rights.

4. That the people of this province have at all times been loyal and dutiful subjects, to the King of Great-Britain, have observed all the conditions of their original Compact, borne great affection to his other subjects, in all parts of his dominions, and are ready, at all times, to render him that allegiance which his protection of our Rights, intitle him to, and to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in defence of his person and constitutional government.

5. That the Parliament of Great-Britain has not only assumed, but exercised with unexampled severity, a power over these colonies, to legislate for, and tax them without their own consent and by several acts passed in the late session of parliament, for blocking up the port of Boston, the better regulating the government of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, & for screening the most flagitious violaters of the laws of the province from a legal tryal, and the establishing the Roman Catholick religion in that extensive country called Canada, has shewn their determination to deprive us of both our civil and religious Rights.

6. That it is a duty every man and body of men, owes to posterity, as well as to God and their Country, to oppose with all their power the execution of said acts, and that we strongly recommend it to the inhabitants of the province never to submit to any thing whatever.

7. That the provision made in one of said acts for the appointment of a council and of civil officers, in this province, and the tenure of their several offices, together with the manner of returning jurors, at once destroys every idea of free legislation, and an impartial administration of justice, and breaks down that inestimable barrier of liberty, and security of life and property, a trial by our peers, by rendering the whole of them a set of ministerial tools and hirelings.

8. That those persons, who have accepted seats at the council board, by mandamus from the King, in conformity to a late act of the British parliament, have violated the fundamental rights of the society they belonged to, have traiterously attempted to destroy the constitution of their country, which they were bound by the laws of God and man to defend; and have by their persevering obstinacy, against the entreaties of their fellow-countrymen, exposed themselves to their just resentment and indignation.

9. That the judges, justices, sheriffs and other civil officers in the province, who were appointed to their several offices agreeable to the charter and laws of the same, and refuse to act in conformity to the acts of parliament, or to assist administration in the execution of them, are the only proper persons who are entitled to the obedience of the people; and that we will aid and support them in the execution of their offices, in the manner usual, before the attempt to alter the constitution of the province, and indemnify their persons and property; and that no legal authority can remove them from their respective offices, except that which is constituted pursuant to the charter, and the laws of this province.

10. That all officers and private persons, who shall presume to conform to, or by any means aid and assist the execution of the late Acts of Parliament, do by such conduct forfeit that protection and friendship good men in society are entitled to, are and ought to be considered and treated as our inveterate enemies, as men lost to every sense of virtue, and the obligations due to God and man.

11. That every People have a right to meet together when they please, to consult upon their grievances, and the proper methods to be taken for their removal; and that any act which prohibits such meeting, strikes at the foundation of freedom, and will reduce to slavery and misery such as submit to it.

12. That the present exigencies of our public affairs, renders it absolutely necessary that there be a Provincial Congress, and we do recommend it to the several Towns in this county, to instruct their Representatives to form themselves into such a Congress, agreeable to the seventh Resolve of the Delegates for the county of Essex for the purposes there mentioned.

13. That our enemies may be disappointed, and we be the better enabled to make that last appeal which the law of God and nature will justify—We recommend it to the people of this county, to apply themselves with all diligence, and in the most effectual manner, to learn military discipline, and to equip themselves *immediately* with arms and ammunition according to law.

14. That whereas the present circumstances of the Province are such, that if the public monies now raised should be paid into the public treasuries, they may be misapplied, perhaps to purposes detrimental to the interest of the people—We therefore recommend to the collectors of taxes, sheriffs and other officers in this county, to retain the same in their hands, and not to make any payment thereof to the province treasurer, until the civil government of the province is placed upon a constitutional foundation, or until it shall otherwise be ordered by the proposed Provincial Congress, and that they be indemnified in their persons and property for so doing.

15. That the fortification erected on Boston neck, the seizing the powder in the magazine at Charlestown, the prohibiting the keeper of the magazine at Boston to deliver the powder which is private property, and many other instances of the conduct of the army and commander in chief, are justly alarming, and gives us the strongest reasons to apprehend hostile intentions against the town of Boston in particular, and the province in general.

16. That if any persons who have distinguished themselves by virtuously contending for the violated rights and liberties of this country, should be seized in order to be transported to England, or in any way subjected to the tyrannical power of administration now prevailing—We do recommend that the good people of this county immediately make reprisals, by seizing and keeping in safe custody, every servant of the present tyrannical government, and all such as are known to have favoured and abetted their measures, and detain them till our friends are restored safe and uninjured to their respective families.

17. That it is highly proper and necessary for the Towns to continue to meet and transact their affairs as usual, and we recommend to the Selectmen of the several Towns in this County, to issue their Warrants for calling Town Meetings agreeable to the Laws of the Province, and former usages, and to the Constables to warn the same, whenever their circumstances require it, and to the People in the County to support each other in the exercise of a privilege and a right by long experience found so beneficial to their interest and happiness.

18. That it is justifiable in, and proper for, the People at such a time as this to prevent any Courts sitting and proceeding to business, or any Officer of any Court executing his office, who shall refuse when requested to make and sign a full and ample Declaration, expressing their abhorrence of the late innovations attempted in our Constitution, and that they do not now, nor will at any time hereafter, hold their commissions in any other way than what is prescribed by the Charter and well known Constitution of this Province, and that they will not in any way countenance, aid or support the execution of the late Acts of Parliament.

19. That the circumstances of the Country require and make it necessary that we should (until our Rights are fully restored) withhold all commercial intercourse with Great-Britain and Ireland, and refrain from the consumption of British Manufactures and Merchandize, especially East-India Teas, and other Goods, subject to such additions, alterations and exceptions only, as the *Grand Congress* of the Colonies may agree to.

20. We recommend to the several Towns in this County, to make provision for, and to order the payment of their several Representatives out their Town-Treasuries, in order to do justice to them, and at the same time defeat one of the machinations of our Enemies.

21. That those Justices of the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas for this County, who at the last Term, in the name of the whole, addressed his Excellency Governor GAGE, have therein wantonly, without reason, and without provocation, aspersed the Clergy, the Committees of Correspondence, and other good People of this County, and thereby shewn that they have no tender feelings for the distresses of their Country, and can rejoice at their calamities. *vid. pa. 596.*

22. That this County should entertain a high sense of gratitude for the benevolent alacrity and readiness shewn by our Brethren in the other Colonies to aid and support this Province under our present distresses, and to come to our relief, whenever the blood-thirsty malice of our enemies shall make it necessary.

23. That Edward Winslow jun. one of the two Clerks of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and Court of Common Pleas, for this County, has, by refusing this Body a copy of an Address made at the last Term in this County, to THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq; betrayed the trust reposed in him, and by refusing his Attendance when requested, treated the Body of this County with insult and contempt, and by that means rendered himself unworthy to serve the County in said office.

[illegible] recommend to the Inhabitants of this County, that they carefully avoid all Riots, Routs, Tumults and Disturbances, under our present distressed circumstances, and that they maintain all that Peace and good Order that the nature of our present situation will admit. *vid pa. 605*

A true Copy. THOMAS LOTHROP, Clerk.

SALEM, October 7, 1774.

Yesterday Morning about Three o'Clock, a most terrible Fire broke out here, which began in a Store belonging to and just by the Dwelling-House of Peter Frye, Esq; in Kingstreet, and raged to a Degree never before known in this Town or County, whereby a Number of Buildings were destroyed, with a great Quantity of Merchandize, Furniture, &c. The following are the Names &c. of those who suffered by this Disaster: Peter Frye, Esq; his Dwelling-House, Store and Out-Houses, together with almost the whole of his Furniture, and every thing else that was valuable in his House and Store, himself and Family narrowly escaping with their Lives; Mr. Richard Routh's Dwelling-House; Mr. William Pitman's Store; Rev. Dr. Whitake.'s Meeting-House; Dr. Nathaniel Dabney's Dwelling-House; Mr. John Bean's Store; Messi'rs Hall's Printing-Office; Mr. William Northey, Goldsmith's Shop; Mr. Richard Nichol's Store; Mr. Robert LeFaver, Taylor's Shop; Mr. Robert March, Hatter's Shop; Mr. Benjamin Coate's Livery-Stable, whose Loss is very considerable, as he owned five of the Buildings that were destroyed; Mr. Samuel Field's Dwelling-House, Boat-building Shop and Out-Houses; Mr. Walter Price Bartlet's Dwelling-House and Store; Mr. Ezra Burrill's Dwelling-House; Custom-House; a Dwelling-House, Store, and Barn belonging to Mr. John Appleton, and lately occupied by Messi'rs Halls, Printers; Mr. Daniel Cheever's Dwelling House, Shoemaker's Shop, and Barn; Capt. David Britton's Dwelling-House and Out-Houses; Mr. Andrew Dalglish's Store; Capt. David Ropes's Dwelling-House; Mr. John Newell, Cooper's Dwelling-House; Mr. Joseph Churchill, Taylor, s Shop; The Fire proceeded to the Court-House, which catched from Messi'rs Brittons and Ropes, the opposite Corner, and kept in Flames near a Quarter of an Hour, and in all Probability must have been consumed, with the great Meeting-House, but a few Feet from it, and of Course, (the Tide being down and Buildings very dry) by successive Communications, a very large Proportion of the most valuable & populous Part of the Buildings by the Main Street, with valuable Property of the Town would inevitably have shared the same Fate, had not the fortunate Arrival of Marblehead Engine, attended by some Hundreds of the most respectable Inhabitants of that Town, happened at the very critical Juncture; by whose spirited Assistance and vigorous Exertions, (joined to those of the Foreigners belonging to Merchantmen and other Vessels in this Harbour with many other Gentlemen Strangers who that Night lodging in Town, were active with the Inhabitants of this and the neighboring Towns) the Flames on the Court-House were providentially extinguished, and any further Progress happily prevented. The Means whereby it began are yet utterly undiscovered. The loss is computed at Twenty Thousand Pounds, Lawful Money.

We hear that Mrs. Field, an aged Lady, who lived with her Son in one of the Houses that was consumed, by some Accident struck her head against the Chimney just as she was going to quit the House, and expired immediately; but her Remains were timely removed from the Ruins.

Yesterday Samuel Smith, formerly a Soldier belonging to a Regiment at Halifax, was committed to His Majesty's Goal in this Town on Suspicion of stealing a Number of Silver Spoons from the Sufferers in the late Fire.

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(1) See Charter, pa. 1077. Vol. 2. (2) See Pa. 588. (3) See Index under Troops. (4) See Act for altering Charter, pa. 532. (5) See Act for impartial Justice, pa. 509. (6) See List of Grievances, pa. 971. (7) See Page 579. (8) See Page 571.— 577. (9) vid Page 563. (10) page 577. (11) See page 576-578. (12) See Index, under Sea-ring of the Country, pa. 593. 563, 564, 571. 578. 592, 593. 610. (13) See Index, under Congress Continental. (14) See the Grievances. pa. 971. (2) Old Index, under Committees, Correspondence.

Ecce iterum Crispinus!

MR. *Murray* is come again; and preaches *Relly's Gospel* in *Faneuil-Hall*. He would have had but little confidence in preaching on Christ, & the brazen Serpent (John iii. 14. 15.) to a great congregation lately, had he not hoped he could keep his own sentiments on the subject, out of sight.

The main design of Christ's words to *Nicodemus* was to shew, that as the thing Israelites must have died, had they not looked to the *brazen Serpent*, so we must continue in a state of condemnation, unless we believe in *him*. But the Preacher himself did not believe this. And tho' some serious persons approved of what he said, of Mens *healing themselves*, without *looking to Christ*, as if like Mr. *Whitefield*, he was beating them off from works, and directing them to seek Justification by Faith alone. —Mr. *Murray meant not so, neither did his heart think so.* Perhaps no Preacher in *Europe* or *America* ever had a greater talent in *putting out People's eyes* than Mr. *Murray*; and were it not for this talent he would have few or no serious hearers in Town or Country. Tho' he charms and astonishes some with his high flights about Christ and free Grace, as if he were the most evangelical Preacher under heaven; he knows all the while he don't so much as believe the doctrine of *Justification by Faith*. So far from this, that he holds all unbelievers, Jews, Deists, and Athiests, have the *blessedness* of being in a *state* of Justification. Tho' Christ saith (John iii. 18.) he that believeth not is *condemned already*. 'Tis Mr. *Murray's* tenet, that all that believe not are *justified already*. It may be asked, doth he hold Justification by works? No. His principle is, that liars, thieves, adulterers, murderers, &c. are justified before God, because the whole human race, when Christ died, suffered for their sins in their own persons, and reconciled themselves to their Maker; and though they serve the Devil all their days, they have nothing to fear but a little purgatory,* and when Christ who is their life shall appear, they shall *all appear with him in glory*.—So that 'tis his Divinity, that we are not justified by Faith, nor yet by Works: But without Faith; and without Works too! Paul never tho't but of two sorts of Justification—by Faith—and by Works: And if *Relly's* Gospel had made its appearance in his day, he would have *cursed it in the name of the Lord*. A Man must be blind not to see, that it is *unfriendly* to good works and an holy life. And as all profess to preach this religion; no one Minister, who finds *Mr. Murray out*, and heartily desires and endeavours that his Flock may be conscientious Persons, can ever *wish him God speed*.

Whatever pains is taken by the Ministers of this Town on the Sabbath, in exhorting their People to repent of their sins, and to have their fruit unto holiness; there is reason to fear Mr. *Murray* will undo in the Evening, what they have been *doing* in the *Day*. Nay, as corrupt Nature is on his side of the question, it would not be strange, if there should be greater effects of *his* preaching than of *theirs*. Some, Gallio like, may possibly care for none of these things; 'tis enough for them, if he is *orthodox in Politicks*, and a friend to the liberties of *America*: But to employ a promoter of Libertinism in preaching up *civil Liberties*, is not going to the *God of Heaven* for help; but to the God of *Ekron*.

Tho' the Author don't mention his name; if Mr. *Murray* thinks himself wrong'd, what hath been asserted shall be proved to his face, before as large an auditory as he pleases. (1)

VINIS.

* *A certain penetrating, and noted admirer, declared in Company what he chiefly liked Mr.* Murray *for, was his preaching up* Purgatory. *If he don't preach it in* Boston *it is not preach'd in* Rome. *This Purgatorial, Parental Correction, is said to consist of Darkness and Ignorance; and is not to last long (which must be very encouraging to them who are walking in the broad-way) if it doth not end before, it must end at the coming of Christ, which Mr.* Relly *thinks is near at hand.*

Messrs FLEETS.

WHEREAS a Piece directed to the Gentlemen Farmers in the four Governments, from 18 to 38 years of age, under the Signature of S. Thaxter, was published in your last Paper:—The Author's Moral appears too mysterious for a pointed Explanation, which leaves the Reader to put his own Construction upon it. I the Subscriber, being the only Person of Age in this Government by the Name of Thaxter, whose Christian Name begins with S, do hereby solemnly declare that I never did directly or indirectly, write or dictate the said Piece, but am utterly ignorant of the same; and what the Author's Motive was for giving such a Piece, I cannot tell, unless it was to injure my Character and make me appear ridiculous to my Friends and the Public. SAMUEL THAXTER.

Hingham, October 8, 1774.

NEW-YORK. *October 3.*

We have Advice from Quebec, that both the English and French there were, in general, as much dissatisfied with the late Canada Bill as any of his Majesty's Subjects.

The following Paragraph is taken from the Pennsylvania Journal of Sept. 28th, viz. "We are assured that General Carlton, Governor of Quebec, is sailed from England, and has orders to raise 30,000 Canadians, who are to act under the mandates of Lord North, who we are told, has *sworn*, that *he will lay the Americans at his Feet.*" X

BOSTON, *October 10. 1774.*

Last Week a number of the Addressors to the late Governor Hutchinson, we are informed, were presented with the following Card, viz.

"*Boston Encampment, September, 1774. By order of his Excellency General Gage, permit the Bearer hereof, Mr.* ——, *to pass the Centinels, and the Lines of the Encampment, at all Times, without Molestation.* & (Signed)

J. SMALL, *Major of the Brigades.*"

Almost all the empty Houses, Out-Houses, &c. in this Town, are now taken up for the Soldiery. &

A ministerial writer in favor of taxing the Colonies, asserts in a late London Paper, that two Millions Sterling is the just Proportion of Taxes the Colonies ought to pay Great Britain.

On the 26th of July last, in Lat. 38, N. Lon. 38, W. a Whaling Sloop belonging to this Place spoke with a Snow, having on board the Officers and Company of the Royal Captain East-Indiaman, which had been lost on a Shoal, the 17th of December last, homeward bound from China; the People, 105 in number, were obliged to take to their Boats for the Preservation of their Lives, with only the Cloaths on their Backs, and Bread and Water to subsist on, and after much Fatigue and Toil arrived at Balambangan, a new Settlement in the Chinese Sea, where they procured the above Vessel to convey them Home. ——

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated Sept. 28.

"We have a Report in Town, that every Officer of Government in Quebec has refused to act under the new Act of Parliament: That both English and French are as heartily averse to it as any Part of the British Nation, and that they have sent Deputies to the Congress at Philadelphia. As to their Dissatisfaction with the Bill, I have authentic Accounts of; and I believe the Rest to be true."

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, *Sept. 30. 1774.*

"The Congress have determined upon a Non-exportation Agreement, to take Place next September, in case the obnoxious Acts are not repealed before that Time."

The Postscript of another Letter from that Place, informs us, "That at Newcastle, 400 Miles from Boston, 1000 Men were in Arms in 100 Hours from the Date of Col. Putnam's Letter, and on the Account thereof." (1)

We hear from Bridgwater, that Capt. Edward Mitchel and Dr. Richard Perkins, were chosen Representatives for that Town; and also to be their Delegates at the Provincial Congress at Concord. (2)

DIED.] Mr. *Samuel Ruggles*, Housewright, aged 67.——Mrs. *Bailey*, Wife of Mr. *Thomas Bailey*, Housewright.——Mrs. *Whittemore*, Widow of Mr. *Whittemore*, Goldsmith, deceased.——Mr. *Eseinger*, Taylor, at the North End.

At Charlestown, Mrs. *Mary Rogers*, Wife of Mr. *Jacob Rogers*, late a Lieutenant in his Majesty's Navy: Her Funeral is to be this Afternoon at Four o'Clock, from their House in Charlestown, when the Attendance of their Friends is requested.

At Medfield, Miss *Dorothy Ellis*, aged 83, a Maiden Lady, a noted School-Mistress 50 Years.—The last nine Days of her Life she did not swallow any Kind of Sustenance.

At Marblehead, Mrs. *Mercy Wendell*, aged 60, Relict of the late Major *John Wendell*, of this Town.

At Princetown, where she lately went on a Visit, Miss *Nabby Tailor*, aged 25, only Daughter of the late Dr. *Gillam Tailor*, of this Place, deceased.

Joshua Gardner

Acquaints his Customers and the Publick, That he has for Sale, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Cornhill, BOSTON, two Doors South of the Post-Office, A general Assortment of English GOODS suitable for the approaching Season.

[*Particulars in our next.*]

Nathan Frazier

Begs Leave to inform the Public, That in consequence of the Boston Port-Bill, and with a View of accommodating those of his Customers to whom it may be most convenient to have their Supplies conveyed by Water, he has opened a Store in SALEM (the one lately improved by Mr. *John Johnson*) where he has for Sale, An Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season.

Said FRAZIER still continues his Business at his Store in BOSTON as usual.

His Customers may be supplied at either of said Stores, Wholesale & Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, for ready Money. He will give his personal Attendance, for the present, at his Salem Store.

Imported before *August* last, And now for Sale at the Shop of

Duncan Ingraham, junr.

in Union-Street, BOSTON, An Assortment of English, India and Scotch GOODS, at a very moderate Profit, Wholesale or Retail. 6w

The Subscriber intending soon to embark for Great-Britain, requests all Persons who have any Demands upon him, to call and receive their Dues. And those who are indebted to him are desired to make immediate Payment, which will prevent an Application of a different Kind.

Boston, Oct. 8. 1774. WM. PALFREY.

TO BE SOLD

A likely Negro GIRL, about 19 Years of Age. Enquire of the Printers.

A very genteel Fire Grate, suitable for a Parlour, to be sold cheap. Enquire of the Printers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

At GREENLEAF's *Printing-Office, Hanover-Street, and Sold for* SIX COPPERS, *that every American may be possessed of so valuable a Pamphlet for a small Expence,*

A SPEECH intended to have been spoken on the BILL for altering the Charter of the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay. By the Rev. JONATHAN SHIPLEY, Lord Bishop of St. ASAPH.

TO BE SOLD,

By Order of his Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court, At PUBLIC VENDUE, On Tuesday the Eleventh Day of October next, At Twelve o'Clock at Noon,

The Real Estate of *William Hallowell*, late of *Boston*, Blacksmith, deceased, consisting of two Pieces of Land, lying at the Bottom of Milk-Street, and adjoining the Ship-Yard of the late *Benjamin Hallowell*, Esq; deceased, being extreamly well situated for building Tradesmens Shops, and in a very good Part of the Town for Trade.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1774. The Sale to be on the Premises.

Willm. Blair Townsend,

At the THREE DOVES, in Marlborough-Street, Hereby advertises his Customers and others, That he is now selling off his Shop Goods, for *Cash*, by Wholesale and Retail, at the low Rate of Eleven for One, on the true Sterling Cost (being as low as can be imported) consisting chiefly of Woollens, well suited for the approaching Winter Season: *and which they may depend were imported before the oppressive Acts on this Town and Province were laid*, and may therefore be safely transported, *by Land*, and sold in any Town of said Province, without any Breach on the solemn League and Covenant our worthy Friends in the Country have justly entered into, in Defence of themselves and their Posterity.

N. B. Those that incline to purchase are desired to apply speedily, as said TOWNSEND is determined to remove into a clear Air in the Country. *very soon.*

Providence Stage-Coaches,

Kept by

Andrew Comstock and Samuel Baster, Who beg Leave to inform the Public, That they have removed from the White Horse Tavern to Mr. JOLLEY ALLEN's, a few Doors South of the Governor's, in Marlborough Street; where the greatest Care will be taken of all Bundles, Letters, &c. with which they may be entrusted.—They keep several Sets of the best Horses purposely for this Business, and will engage to carry Passengers with the greatest Expedition, and at the cheapest Rate.

New Auction-Room, Cornhill.

TO-MORROW at Ten o'Clock, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, At *GREENLEAF's* Auction Room, A Variety of English GOODS as usual, among which are, BroadCloths, Kerseys, Plains, Bath Coatings, ForrestCloths, Duffils, Shalloons, Callimancoes, Tammies, Checks, Check Handkerchiefs, strip'd Hollands, Mens and Womens worsted Hose, Silk Twist, Ribbons, Castor and Felt Hats, Table Knives and Forks, and a Cask of Kippen's Snuff, a Feather Bed, and sundry other Articles. W. GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

The Sale will begin at Ten o'Clock precisely,

At *GOULD's* Auction-Office,

In Back-Street, On FRIDAY next, at Ten o'Clock, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, A Variety of English GOODS and [illegible] Copper Still and Worm compleat, about 16 Gallons, and one Set of Johnson's Dictionary in Folio, new. R. GOULD, *Auctioneer.*

This is to notify the Proprietors of *Pearsontown*, in the County of *Cumberland*, that at a legal Meeting of said Proprietors, held at *Falmouth* in said County, on the Thirty-first Day of *March* last past, a Tax of *Fifteen Shillings* was assessed on each Right, for the Support of the Ministry and other necessary Charges, for bringing forward the Settlement of said Township, and to pay said Tax or Assessment (as well as former Arrearages of Taxes due on their several Rights, heretofore granted by said Proprietors and legally advertized) to *Ephraim Jones*, of said *Falmouth*, Treasurer of said Proprietors, or to the Subscribers, the Proprietors Committee, on or before the Ninth Day of *January* next; otherwise their several Lots and Rights there will be sold at a publick Vendue, at the House of Mr. *Moses Shattuck*, Innholder in said *Falmouth*, on the said Ninth Day of *January* next, for the Payment of said Taxes, as the Law directs. The Sale to begin at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon.

Enoch Freeman,
Falmouth, Sept. 6. 1774. *Moses Pearson,* } Proprietors
Stephen Longfellow, } Committee.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

[Embellished with an elegant Engraving]

NUMBER VIII. of

The Royal American Magazine;

Or, UNIVERSAL Repository of Instruction and Amusement, For AUGUST, 1774.

BOSTON: Printed and Sold at GREENLEAF's Printing-Office in Hanover Street, near the Orange Tree, Where Subscriptions continue to be taken in.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by John Kneeland, *in Milk Street,*

Low's ALMANACK,

For the Year 1775.

Ornamented with a large and elegant Engraving, representing the *virtuous* PATRIOT at the Hour of Death. Also, a Type of the Lunar Eclipse of August 11th, 1775. *The above* ALMANACK *may be had of* Thomas *and* John Fleet, *in Cornhill.*

Port of SALEM & MARBLEHEAD, *Oct. 3. 1774.*

ENTERED-IN.

Rust from St. Eustatia; Gorham Cook and Rogers from Philadelphia; Bacon from Dominica; Bowditch from St Martins; Williams from St. Nichola; Howes from Quebec; Higgins and Norris from New-London; Jarr from Gaspee; Bray from Nova-Scotia; Teppan from Granada; Sargent and Leaves from Cadiz; Goodwin from Newfoundland; Tucker and Shillaber, from St. Lucia; Tucker from New-Castle.

OUTWARD-BOUND,

Fea for London; Gray Kellom and Carlton for Maryland; Towns and Palfray for West-Indies; Pierpont and Vincent for Quebec; Elkins for Dominica; Bacon for Maryland; Laboe for Halifax; and Bissell for West-Indies.

◊ By Mr Croswell — Mr Murray answered this, by denying every article. V See the Bill, pa. 559.

X See Jour. 599. vo. 29 and the List, pa. 511. & Index, under Addresses. & vid. Index, under Troops.

X See Jour. Index, under English Continental.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN and CITIZENS.

IN my last ✕ I hinted a few things for the consideration of your military genius's; considering them as the main spring of motion in all military operations, for as the great Xenophon tells us, "an army without officers, is like a body without a soul."—Having attempted to assist you in the winding up of this spring, permit me now to turn your attention to the body that is to be moved by it, and offer a few hints respecting the common detail or mechanical part of the art of war, it is here supposed that the number of men their age and condition has been determined, that they are now enlisted (the same rule serves for your common militia companies) and are to be drilled to discipline (as to their arms accoutrements or uniforms I shall not at this time mention them) here the first object is to make them strictly attentive,—to stand strait and firm upon their legs, and in every other position agreeable to the directions in the plan of discipline which they are to practice in a soldier-like manner—which is to be adjusted before any motions of the manual exercise are attempted.—But here methinks I hear some enquiring what exercise is best since some companies practice upon one plan, and some upon another—some prefering the manual exercise ordered by his Majesty in 1764, whilst others give the preference to the Norfolk plan of discipline—my own opinion is, that an exercise might be compiled from the two—preferable to either,—but taking them seperate must give my voice in favor of the former as being the most graceful and soldier like—whilst the latter appears calculated for those who are not quite so adroit as soldiers should be—However the knowledge of either will fit men for the service—but it must be remembered that all the companies which belong to, or are intended to compose one regiment, must practice the same exercise—But this matter being determined by the commander in chief, or agreed upon by the chief officers of each regiment, the drill officers will proceed to instruct the men (here it is presumed that each officer well knows his duty, otherwise he will be a blind leader of the blind) and carefully show them how to perform every motion precisely, for unless errors are corrected when committed a corps may be practising seven years and never be perfected—they should therefore be taught a motion over and over again, and cautioned (if it be a motion which they do not readily apprehend) before the word of command be given how to perform it.—The proficiency which a soldier will soon make when properly instructed is truly surprising.—But the cardinal point is to teach them how to use their legs, (which a great military genius tells us is of more importance than the use of their arms) and to prime and load with agility—and fire with precision; the greatest attention therefore must be given to this, and so soon as the men are taught how to handle their arms properly, the greatest part of their time should be spent in the practice of it, and the various modes of firing;—whether standing, advancing, retreating, defending parapets, streets, bridges or defiles, made as familiar to them as possible.—As to the manœuvres, if the men are properly taught the steps, can march, wheel and face regularly, a fruitful genius will put them upon performing an infinity of evolutions both elegant and useful—however for your first practice, permit me to recommend those manœuvres at present performed by the army, which are chiefly annexed to the manual exercise ordered by his majesty in 1764, (which may be had of Mess'rs Fleets printers in Boston) and are vastly preferable to those contained in the Norfolk plan of discipline. I shall at this time mention but one thing more, which is to recommend the frequent breaking and forming the company or battalion, or dispersing and rallying, it is very easily performed—the distance from the colours, or centre, the wing—the rank—the right and left hand men are what they are to guide themselves by, and if attended to, a company or regiment altho' entirely broken may almost instantly form in their proper order; great advantage hath, and may again accrue, from suddenly dispersing and rallying. But after all that has been, or can be said upon this subject, the most effectual method to have your militia formidable, is to establish it similar or nearly similar to that in Great-Britain.—A certain part of your present numerous militia (between a certain age) must be formed into companies of about fifty men each, nine of those companies into a battalion, and being properly armed and accoutered, the several companies & battalions must be officered, with gentlemen of a truly military turn, which should be the principle if not sole qualification for commissions, your militia will then soon make a fine figure, and in order to facilitate the matter, two or three provincial adjutants of sufficient ability, should be appointed, whose business it should be constantly to repair from company to company, and from one battalion to another (giving notice to the officers of each, when and where to attend) carefully instructing the commission and non-commission officers, in every part of their duty respecting the service; this would establish a uniformity of discipline throughout the whole, and most admirably aid and assist the officers who it must be supposed, in many places, will stand in need of instruction and advice.—The expence attending this would be inconsiderable, and ways and means might be devised to defrey it; your militia in such case would be at all times ready to take the field—be a safeguard to their country and a terror to its enemies—But this is a subject so copious that I cannot at this time enter minutely into it, When I have leisure I have more to offer—at present adieu.

A MILITARY COUNTRYMAN.

P. S. In my last, in the paragraph, for "your workmen are second to none on earth" read your marksmen are second &c.

(4) See Index, under Troops. (5) See Lexington Fight, page 729, &c.

From the NEW-LONDON Paper of Sept. 23.

WINDHAM, Sept. 5, 1774.

WHoever set on foot the alarm from Boston, whether friend or enemy, we cannot but think it will prove signally serviceable to the liberties of our country; as it will inspirit our brethren, in all parts to hold themselves in readiness, against any future attacks; encourage our friends in that distress'd capital; diffuade our enemies from the practice of unprovoked hostilities, and convince them, that North-Americans have too much virtue and firmness, to yield up their liberty, that sacred inheritance from God and nature; to the will of any despot or the caprices of ministerial avarice and ambition.

On the receipt of the alarming news here, which was supposed undoubtedly to be authentic, the most tumultuous and opposite passions seemed to take possession of every breast; on the one hand pity, for the cruel fate of Boston and her murdered sons, on the other rage and determined vengeance, on their murderers.—Couriers were immediately dispatched to every quarter, with most surprizing expedition.——To arms! to arms! was the universal cry.——Instantly nothing was seen, on all sides, but men, of all ages and characters, cleansing and burnishing their arms, furnishing themselves with provisions and warlike stores, & preparing for an immediate march; gentlemen of rank and fortune, exhorting and encouraging others, by their advice and example, and the very women lending their helping hands, with the utmost readiness and assiduity, to expedite the march; which began in a few hours from the receipt of the intelligence, and was performed with the utmost decency and order; each man was mounted on a good horse, well equipt with military accoutrements, ammunition, provisions, &c. a few only excepted, who could not procure horses, snatched up their muskets and sat out on foot. The roads were all crowded with armed men, marching for Boston with the greatest rapidity, but without noise or tumult. No frantic mirth or empty boasting, or irregularity of any kind, disgraced their march; but silent firmness and invincible intrepidity were portrayed in every face. Every company pushed forward with such expedition, that, 'tis believed, in forty-eight hours from first receiving the news, succours would have arrived at Boston, from the distance of one hundred miles. By the most moderate computation, in the colony of Connecticut alone, there were not less than twenty thousand men, compleatly armed, actually on their march for Boston, with full speed, until counter intelligence was received on the road.

The junction of this body with the whole force of Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, &c. which, doubtless, would have been effected in less than two days, had the alarm been real, would have formed a more numerous, and considering the motive for which they took arms, viz. pro aris & focis, a more formidable army than ever appeared in America, and perhaps even in Europe itself, in the present age. The number, at a low computation, would have exceeded one hundred thousand men. This number, tho' surprising, no one will think exaggerated, who is well acquainted with the interior parts of the New-England colonies; and what had been the consequence, had the intelligence proved true, on which this grand movement was made, requires not the penetration of a Newton to discern.

Now therefore judge, ye mercenary tools of a despotic ministry; reflect, ye infamous minions of American tyranny; what had been your fate, had you felt but one hundredth part of the weight of the just resentment of this innumerable host? Thank your kind stars, that the intelligence on which these men were called to arms, proved to be premature. Had not this been the case; had these sons of freedom continued their route to Boston, and there, as they justly might, have made reprisals; who, think ye would have fell the first sacrifice to the manes of those slaughtered sons of liberty? Ye unrighteous senators, who have sworn to oppress, to enslave your country! Ye unconstitutional judges, who would make traffic of the properties, the liberties, the lives and even the very souls of your countrymen! Ye servile, cowardly addressers of H——n, that wicked parricide, that monster of a man, that butcher of the human race, on whose accursed head descend the united anathemas of all the American world, your little devoted tribe excepted—you have reason to tremble—even the sight of this innumerable company of your injured, betrayed, incensed fellowmen, would have froze your hearts with terror; and, if you are not now dead to reflection and remorse, the present horrors of your guilty consciences must, in some measure, anticipate your fate.—The uplifted arm of vengeance, would have fallen light on the soldiery, in comparison of what you might justly have expected. You would have fallen the first sacrifice. You who have been nourished on the paps, and fostered in the arms, of America, our common mother, who owe all your little importance to her indulgent smiles, who, when she was basely attacked, were the first to aim the deadly poignard at her bosom—you would certainly, you would justly, have fallen, the first victims to their righteous resentment—then must your lot have been forever fixed, in the land of darkness and despair, where, with unavailing tears and unpitied cries, you would never, to the remotest ages, make an adequate atonement for your infamous parricide. The whole tribe of you would have been extirpated from the face of God's earth, and your names buried in eternal oblivion or mentioned but with hissing and reproach;——take warning therefore from this, and instantly make your peace with God, and with your country; lull not yourselves into a fatal security, because the sword of justice is now returned into its sheath; for although New-England will never be the aggressor, yet, at what time, the blood of her innocent loyal sons shall be copiously shed, by the wanton hand of despotism, then shall the awful genius of America rouse from his slumbers, and hurl inevitable destruction on the devoted heads of those, once her children, who doted to be traitors to her righteous cause, and on all who imbrue their hands in her innocent blood.

HARMONIUS & ARISTOGITON.

[...] from Two to Eight of the Clock [...]on, at the Dwelling-House of the Deceased in Watertown.
[...]town, Sept. 3, 1774.
Sam'l Fisk,
Jona. Brown.

Any Persons having Accounts open are desired to settle with Mrs. Dorothy Coollidge or Mr. Simon Whitney, on [ot]her Days as well at the Times above mentioned.

[Lin]coln County.

To Capt. John Mitchell, of the Town of Belfast, in the County aforesaid, Gentleman, one of the Proprietors of said Township, Greeting.

[Wher]eas you together with five other Pro[prietors] of said Township, namely, John Durham, Samuel Houston, [...] Stephenson, James Patterson, and John Barnet, having [applied t]o me Thomas Goldthwait, one of his Majesty's Justices [of the Pe]ace for the said County, to call a Meeting of the whole [Proprieto]rs of the aforesaid Township, to transact sundry Matters [relating t]o the same, viz. To chuse a Moderator, Proprietor's [Clerk, an]d such other Proprietary Officers as may be needful; [To rai]se as much Money as may be necessary to defrey the [charges of] the said Proprietary: To see if the Proprietary will [confirm t]heir Grants of several Sums of Money formerly Voted, [or re]new what is wanted: To determine upon a Method [of calling] Meetings in future: To confirm the Divisions which [the Propri]etors made of some Part of said Lands heretofore, or [make a ne]w Division, and run a Boundary Line: To make a [Division o]f the whole or Part of the undivided Land; & to chuse [a Commit]tee to transact the Affairs of the Propriety as there [may be o]ccasion. You the said John Mitchell are therefore [required t]o give Notice as the Law directs, that a Meeting of said [Proprietor]s is to be held on Monday the 21st Day of November [next, at T]en o'Clock before Noon, on the Common in Belfast, [at the Sout]h End of No. 26, for the Purposes beforementioned.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Penobscot, the 15th Day of September, A. D. 1774.

By Virtue of the aforewritten Warrant to me directed, I do hereby Notify and Warn the Proprietors of the aforesaid Land to meet on the Common in Belfast aforesaid, at the South End of No. 26, on the said 21st Day of November next, at Ten of the Clock before Noon, for the Purposes therein mentioned.

Belfast, Sept. 16, 1774. JOHN MITCHELL, Clerk.

Begs Leave to inform his Friends and Customers, That he has removed from his Shop at the Golden Key, in Ann-Street, to a Shop near the Hay-Market, next Door to Dr. Daniel Scott's, at the Sign of the Leopard, South End of BOSTON.—

Where he continues to Sell,

A general Assortment of Hard Ware Goods, together with a full Assortment of Tin Ware, At the lowest Prices for Cash.

[...] may try the Quality of it by applying to JOSEPH WEBB, near Oliver's Dock, Boston.——Where may be had, Iron Stoves of different Sizes, also a general Assortment of Iron Hollow Ware, &c.

Stone Pickle Pots and Butter Pots,

Of all Sizes,

TO BE SOLD BY

Elizabeth Perkins, in King-Street.

Printing Ink by the Pound or larger Quantity, may be had at the Heart & Crown.

BOSTON, Printed by T. & J. FLEET.

✕ See page, 584. & see pa, 563—597—592. 564, 571, 578, 593, 610. 9 by the Port Act, see pa, 499. 11 See list of Grievances, pa, 971.
(1) See Index Vol, 1, 2, 3, 4, under Numbers —— Newsworn Councellors vid. names, pa, 549——554.
✕ See Index, under Judges. —— See Index, under Address. (2) Hutchinson. (3) See Index,